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developed parthenogenetically. According to Baehr,¹ the walking stick *Bacillus rossii* must be added to the list of parthenogenetic species in the development of which the second polar body is formed, and the first divides in two. There is no evidence of their functioning further for they apparently degenerate and disappear.

Contrary to a generally accepted belief that parthenogenesis in this species quickly leads to degeneration, the author reared perfectly healthy females from at least the ninth parthenogenetic generation. Apparently only females are produced,—it is a case of normal thelytoky.

W. A. R.

Phagocytosis.—By means of a clever technique Mercier² has been able to throw new light upon the much debated question as to the nature of the phagocytes in the batrachians and the insects. On injecting sterilized, powdered carmine before the beginning of metamorphosis he found that it was taken up by the leucocytes and that leucocytes thus marked were yet capable of phagocytosis. Through this method he was able to demonstrate beyond a doubt the active participation of the leucocytes in the degeneration of the muscle fibers. In the case of the batrachians the muscles exhibited signs of degeneration at the time that the leucocytes entered but in the case of the fly *Calliphora* such signs were not to be detected microscopically. The fiber becomes broken up into sarcolytes which are engulfed by the phagocytes. There is no such phenomenon as the formation of myoclasts and consequent autophagocytosis. The author was able to demonstrate with equal clearness the active participation of the leucocytes in the destruction of the fat body of *Calliphora* and to distinguish them from the so-called “pseudonuclei” of Berlese.

W. A. R.

Histolysis in Queen Ants.—Janet³ has studied in queen ants, the degeneration of the wing muscles, which begins very soon after the

¹ Baehr, W. B. v. '07. Über die Zahl der Richtungskörper in parthenogenetisch sich entwickelnden Eiern von *Bacillus rossii*. Zool. Jahrb. Anat. xxiv pp. 174–192. Pl. 16.

² Mercier, L. '06. Les processus phagocytaires pendant la metamorphose des batraciens anoures et des insectes. Arch. Zool. exp. et gen., 4e ser., t. v. pp. 1–151, pls. 1–4.

³ Janet, Ch. Histolyse, sans phagocytose, des muscles vibrateurs du vol, chez les reines des Fourmis. C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris. cxliv, 1907, pp. 393–196.

nuptial flight. This histolysis does not begin simultaneously or advance with equal rapidity in all of these muscles and hence among fascicles apparently intact may be found those in which the degeneration is in various degrees of completeness or even terminated. Janet states that throughout the process there is no phagocytosis, or ingesting of solid particles by leucocytes. The wing muscles are finally completely replaced by adipocytes which, he believes, arise from leucocytes.

W. A. R.

Notes on Entomological Literature.—*The Green Pigment of Locustidæ.*—Podiapolsky¹ has studied both the chemical and the spectroscopic peculiarities of the green pigment extracted from the wings of *Locusta viridissima*. He was able to separate a yellow and a green pigment completely parallel to, if not identical with, the xanthophyll and the chlorophyllan of plant-green. The paper is very suggestive as regards methods.

W. A. R.

Inner Metamorphosis of the Trichoptera.—Much as the caddis flies have been studied from the biological and the systematic view point, comparatively little is known regarding their histologic structure, and practically nothing concerning their inner metamorphosis. Lubben's extended contribution² is therefore especially welcome. The author discusses the changes in the respiratory system, the sexual organs, and the alimentary canal. The work has not been limited to a single species but treats of a wide series and brings together many interesting details.

W. A. R.

Starving out the Codling Moth.—Under this caption Fabian Garcia of the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station issues a call to fruit growers to exterminate the codling moth in a single season! The late frosts of last April left little pome fruit in the territory: if fruit growers will but cooperate in the destruction of what little remains (which will all be worthless anyway because all will be wormy) and will destroy also all wild rosaceous fruit and walnuts, the codling moth, being deprived of its food, will be eradicated. The optimism

¹ Podiapolsky, P. '07. *Über das grüne Pigment bei Locustiden.* Zool. Anz. xxxi pp. 362-366.

² Lubben, H. '07. *Über die innere Metamorphose der Trichopteren.* Zool. Jahrb. Anat. xxiv, pp. 71-128, pls. 11-13.